

IMPORTANT ADDRESS IS MADE

H. L. MOODY OF SPOKANE MAKES TALK AT FOURTH DRY FARMING CONGRESS.

Billings, Oct. 30.—The following address was one of the most important delivered at the fourth Dry Farming congress in Billings. The speech, made by H. L. Moody, is as follows:

"What we are pleased to call the Inland Empire of the Pacific northwest, a land where there is opportunity for any earnest man to make a home for himself and his family in many different pursuits, is a veritable agricultural empire of 150,000 square miles of territory, taking in portions of eastern Washington and Oregon, north and central Idaho, western Montana and southeastern British Columbia a district where the struggle for existence has not pushed to one side the wholesome development of the home, the schools, the church and the advancement of the best interests of the various communities.

"The scope of country, largely prairie, is belted with timber and almost entirely surrounded by high mountains, with an opening to the southwest, thus sheltering it from the chill winds of the northeast, and leaving entrance from the warm currents of the Pacific ocean. The center portion of this great area is an almost treeless high rolling plateau, leveling down to a considerable extent along the Columbia river and some of its tributaries, while its outer edges are fringed with magnificent timber, which extends almost to the mountain peaks, where are stored unknown quantities of snow and ice each winter to give life and luxury to the valleys below when melted by the soft breezes of spring and the sun rays of summer.

"By this most beautiful and bounteous arrangement of nature this chosen spot is provided with a delightful climate, an open prairie soil, ready for the farmer's plow, timber at hand for his buildings and water for all his uses. More than that, the mountains are filled with lead, silver, coal, gold, iron, copper and other precious metals, also marble, lime, clays and stone, the development of which makes a ready market for the products of farm, flock and orchards.

More Numerous.

"The rivers and streams in the Inland Empire are larger and more extensive and numerous than in any district of even double the area in the country. The mighty Columbia sweeps through the rock-ribbed hills of the north. It enters this great territory at the north, carrying with it from 10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet of water per second; the majestic Pend d'Oreille, with an average of 28,000 second feet of purity, comes tumbling through a gorge to add its might to the ever-increasing flood. A little further down we pass Sheep creek and a score of lesser streams. Then we plunge through the magnificent chasm of the upper Dalles; then the Kettle river of the north hands us not less than 10,000 second feet through a chasm scarce 20 feet wide and 100 feet deep.

"We roam on a few hundred feet and fall over the high rocky Kettle falls with an estimated energy of 100,000 horsepower. A moment's quiet and we are joined by other streams which come tumbling down the mountain sides, throwing their clear crystal spray high in the air as they speed along. A moment and we are upon the rocks of Rocky rapids, where we roar and dash and foam and splash only to gather ourselves together in our rush by the beautiful, the far-famed Spokane, with its 400,000 horsepower, of which 100,000 is developed. This stream already lights one large city and more than 20 smaller ones, runs mills, factories, mines, smelters, 100 miles of city and more than 250 miles of suburban railway lines, besides pumping 50,000,000 gallons of water a day.

Majestic Sweep.

"Let us return to the mighty Columbia and follow it in its majestic sweep to the west, through Gibraltar-like Hell Gate—where we are joined by San Pell and many of its friends; through Whirlpool rapids, where we are greeted by Okanogan, Twisp and others, who, after having cast their shining stores of silver and gold and diamonds, come to join us and help us on our way. We rush over other rapids and behold the beautiful Chelan, fresh from the great glaciers only a few miles away and washed in the waters of that magic lake, as it comes tumbling 400 feet over the rocks, fairly razing because it is given no work to do. We rush on and are joined by the Entiat which rejoices because its waters not only splash themselves on Downy and Bliss, but also send the life-giving current over the mountain and vale to light the traveler on his way. We hurry on, quickly joining hands with the great Wenatchee, who proudly boasts that the red apples grown by his shores are known the world over, and that those who walk in its light shall never fall.

"I am not overstating the facts when I say the Inland Empire and the state of Washington have more available water power than any similar area in the world.

Great Territory.

"This great territory, in the days of Daniel Webster, was considered practically worthless, a fit place only for Indians, trappers and adventurers. Astor came here to trade in furs, entering at the mouth of the Columbia from the north and on Puget sound from the northwest. In fact, today, in the banks of the Columbia river at Kettle Falls stands the first block house, also probably the first church erected in the Inland Empire or the American northwest, each in a good state of preservation, testifying to the heroic deeds of men, a monument of Christian heroism and commercial sagacity.

"Traders, trappers, Indian and outlaws battled for supremacy over this

territory, and undoubtedly would be battling yet but for the missionary, stockman and farmer. The Jesuits were the first missionaries to enter this land. They came in company and conjunction with the Hudson Bay company at an early date. Dr. Marcus Whitman and his brave followers landed at Walla Walla about the middle of the '30s. Their advent was the real beginning of agricultural development of the Inland Empire, which undoubtedly owes its existence under the American flag to the untiring efforts of that noble pioneer, who finally, with his entire family, gave up his life that his followers might inhabit the land.

"No more historic spot may be found west of the Rockies than in the beautiful valley of the Walla Walla, with its city and college, and modern business establishments, fields of golden grain, orchards of luscious fruit, and a water course lined with ever-changing deciduous trees. There, in the valley of peace, progress and plenty will be found a marble slab, and on the knoll near a shaft which tells the inspiring story to the passer-by:

Stars and Stripes.

"All hail to the man who saved this great northwest to the stars and stripes and at a time when the Oregon could hear no sound save its own dashing."

"The coal and iron deposits of the Inland Empire are in the Cascades, while lead, silver, copper and gold are in the west slope of the Rockies, chiefly in Idaho and the northern part of Washington. The annual production, including the boundary country, is estimated at \$40,000,000. The greatest known body of white pine timber in the world is almost wholly in northern Idaho, near Spokane, and there are also immense quantities of yellow pine, larch and fir, spruce and other timber in northern Idaho, the eastern borders of Washington and Oregon and in the Cascades. Cruisers report that the standing timber is a matter of about 350,000,000,000 feet, or enough, if cut into commercial lumber, to house 20 per cent of the nation.

"The Inland Empire has been called 'The Land of a Thousand Lakes.' Coeur d'Alene, Pend d'Oreille and Priest lakes are in northern Idaho, and there are scores of lesser ones in northeast Washington, with Okanogan lake dividing itself between us and British Columbia at the north. There is also the picturesque Lake Chelan, nestled in the east slope of the Cascades, with lofty mountains on both sides, presenting a series of oceanic views not equaled by the famed Alps. Lake Chelan probably is the only body of water on this continent which has a glacier on one end and dozens of well developed apple orchards on the other.

Little Progress.

"Little progress was made in farming during the first half century of settlement in the northwest. Here and there would be found a husbandman of faith and courage who planted a few fruit trees or vines and gave them indifferent care at best, or a stockman who wanted some grain planted along the valleys and more promising places. These early plantings were of great moment, for the results obtained encouraged others, and thus, step by step, there was gained a knowledge as to what could be done. At the close of the first 50 years, or about 1850, probably not a million bushels of grain was grown. Soon afterward, on April 18, 1851, the Northern Pacific ran its first train into the then little village of Spokane Falls, and 16 months later it was connected with the east by the completion of the through line between the great lakes, the Mississippi river and Puget sound. The advent of the railroad gave encouragement to the settlers, but the country was new and progress slow.

"There was a fairly good agricultural production by 1850, and then came the disastrous panic of 1852-3, which retarded operations, and there was no real increase until the great crop of 1857. However, crops had been quite good from 1850 to 1852, and prices satisfactory. The farmers had a large crop, but the continued rains, which set in about the middle of September, after most of the grain was in sacks or warehouse, dampened the grain to such an extent that probably not to exceed 20 per cent of its real value was realized. I saw thousands upon thousands of sacks of grain rot where it had been piled in the open after threshing. The grain stored in warehouse or granary fared but little better. Farmers had been lavish in expense that year, most of them buying even their better crops, locoweed and other staples, so that the loss of an entire crop after it was in the sack was a staggering blow. Damaging fall rains had never been heard of by even the oldest settlers. The crop was lost and the panic was on in dead earnest. A smaller acreage was sown in 1854, and the harvest was the lightest in history. Fine wheat was sold at 18 cents a bushel, and very little went as high as 25 cents. Short crops and low prices prevailed in 1855 and 1856, and only the courageous remained, and they had been taught a severe lesson.

Fallowing Begins.

"Summer fallowing began in 1855-6, taking the place of fall and spring plowing. Harrowing and summer cultivation replaced dry, cloddy ground and prolific weed growth, and the good prices of the latter part of 1857 stimulated the effort for 1857, and this brought fortune to every man who had stayed with the land. Nearly all of the farms were already in the hands of the mortgage, but a few of the more determined remained on the land and the crop of 1857 enabled them to pay up interest and old bills of three or four years' standing, and left a surplus besides. But the farmers of 1857 produced their eggs, butter and bacon.

"Since that period the progress of the farmer, rancher and orchardist has been real, substantial and lasting. Other farmers have learned that better plowing and constant cultivating will give results, also that to get these they must do earnest work on the land. It required a quarter of a century of pluck and toil, and struggle against heavy odds, but the victory has been won and the greatest progress ever known has taken place in the Inland Empire during the last 22 years. A land that was for 50 years the battle ground of trader, trapper, stockman and desultory farmer has banished

them all and taken into itself a population of scientific farmers, agriculturists and horticulturists. Where he formerly only plowed the land and sowed once, the modern farmer now plows it once or twice and plows it in addition; where he harrowed once or twice he now harrows from five to ten times, and by so doing he has made not two blades grow where none or only one grew before, but two million times two.

Every Method.

"Mr. Babcock, who has grown as high as a quarter of a million bushels a year on our lightest soils, told me the other day that he had tried every method and device, but had settled on deep plowing and constant harrowing. He recited an instance or waere teams in leaving the barns in the morning, returning at noon and night, had crossed and recrossed a strip of ground forty times. He weighted the harrow, dug into the ground, sowed it and smoothed it off with the harrow, with the result that he harvested the best crop by far of the entire field of several thousand acres.

"Mr. Alcorn of Unitilla county has averaged 20 bushels an acre on very light soil on a farm he worked for nearly 30 years, while his neighbors have done scarcely half as well. He does it with the harrow. This farmer has been the oak in every storm, and by his example has helped bring the standard of production of Washington wheat to the top notch in the United States, namely, 24 1/2 bushels average an acre for an area of 2,000,000 acres.

"Thirty years ago this country was sparsely settled and probably grew 10,000 bushels of grain, while fruit it contributed practically nothing. Statistics compiled by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce for 1903 show a grand total of more than \$100,000,000, of which \$26,100,000 was in wheat; \$14,000,000 in apples and other fruits; \$14,000,000 in dairy products; \$15,000,000 in livestock, and \$11,000,000 in other farm products, including oats, barley, hay and hops, while its mines yielded \$50,000,000 in precious and base metals, and its forests \$17,000,000 in lumber.

Dry Farming Methods.

"While all that has been said about irrigation and its importance to the future of the northwest is true and the interest in its development is shared by the whole nation, there are hundreds of instances of fortunes being made by men and women who understand the work of growing commercial apples of the highest standard on non-irrigated lands. There are numerous orchards within the 20-mile circle of the business district of Spokane where record crops are being produced by so-called dry farming methods. That this is true is no discredit to the irrigated districts, which in time will produce as fine fruit and vegetables as the hill lands. There are thousands of acres of productive irrigated lands, but there are hundreds of thousands of uplands, equally rich and productive, which are yearly proving their worth by their works.

"Probably the ideal conditions are in the hills of the Spokane country. Their elevation from the valleys is from 100 to 600 feet, and the soil orchards which crown them produce a perfect and firm fruit that is admired the world over. The nights are warmer on the hill tops than in the valleys, which minimizes the danger from frosts of early spring and late fall. The crops produced on these hills are tangible evidence that nature fully understands her business.

"A few scientific instances may be of interest. From Moscow, Idaho, this season not less than 100 carloads of high grade apples will be shipped, in addition to extensive carload shipments of prunes and pears. From non-irrigated orchards in the vicinity of Troy, Idaho, it is estimated that from 40 to 50 cars of choice winter apples will be shipped. One grower with a 75-acre apple orchard expects to pack over 7,000 boxes. He refused an offer of \$110 a box for the apples on the tree. Otto Gulenthal of Spokane produced 1,000 boxes of Wagner Apples, which he sold for \$1,500, from an acre of land.

"The opportunity for engaging in apple growing on non-irrigated land appeals to many in preference to irrigated tracts. They reason that by acquiring 100 acres of non-irrigated land they can start a young orchard of 10, 20 or 30 acres and have the use of the rest of their land to yield them a living while the orchard is coming into bearing.

"In the state of Washington alone there are now about 200,000 acres set to fruit, or a total of 11,215,111 trees, while in the whole Inland Empire they are growing today 16,000,000 fruit trees, and from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 a year will be added for years to come. The high, non-irrigated lands of eastern Washington and northern Idaho are proving their great worth in fruit production. The dry land fruits are of the highest keeping quality, as is evidenced by the fact that we can ship cherries to Chicago without refrigeration.

"I am well aware that there is a general impression that we must have irrigation to grow fruit profitably, but the fact is that while wonders have been worked by irrigation in many particular locations, the fact remains, that fruit of high quality is and can be grown in abundance on our dry lands.

Mooted Question.

"It was a mooted question 25 years ago as to whether fruit would grow on the highlands or in any of the most favored spots, but step by step this theory has been exploded, and today fruits of all kinds have actually eclipsed the products of the foot hills and the mountain slopes. Today it has taken patience, toil and intelligent effort, but the victory is worth far more than the cost.

"The Inland Empire, like most parts of the northwest stands at the door of a new life. It is just beginning to realize its great power and future. It is like a sturdy-limbed, clean-minded young man awakening to a full understanding of himself and entering upon a career of hard work and noble achievement. There is every basis for the prediction that the progress during the next 10 years will reverse that of the last quarter-century."

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These long pile Carpets are very popular and are made in a large range of qualities, with as many designs and colorings, as you will observe on looking over our stock, where you can see Saxony, Extra, Savonnerie, Bussarrah, Bigdows and Lowells, with or without borders, from, per **\$1.00 to \$2.25**
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Our complete stock of these goods embraces Ingrain from 25c per yard in the unions up to the Brussels Ingrain at \$1.25 per yard, and includes the celebrated line of Park Mills All-Wool Ingrains at, per **75c and 85c**

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